

## NOTES

### *CASEARIA BELIZENSIS* STANDLEY, A SYNONYM OF *LAETIA PROCERA* (POEPPIG) EICH. (FLACOURTIACEAE)

*Laetia procera* (Poeppig) Eich. was considered by Robyns (Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 55: 130. 1968) to range from the Guayanas and northern Brazil to Panama. Recent investigations at the Missouri Botanical Garden have shown that the species also includes *Casearia belizensis* Standley described from British Honduras (Field Mus. Publ. Bot. Ser. 12: 412. 1936. Type: *Schipp 1314*). Material identified as the latter species has been collected all along the Caribbean Coast of Central America from Belize south. The Central American material is identical with that of South America.

Investigations of the flowers of the type specimen of *Casearia belizensis* as well as others collected in Central America have shown no evidence of staminodia, a feature common to *Casearia* and lacking in *Laetia*, so *C. belizensis* Standley should be considered synonymous with *Laetia procera* (Poeppig) Eich.—Thomas B. Croat & Ronald L. Liesner, Missouri Botanical Garden.

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### *DIPHYSCIUM ROTUNDATIFOLIUM* (MUSCI), A NEW SPECIES FROM TAIWAN

*Diphyscium rotundatifolium* Wang & Lin, sp. nov.

*Plantae* gregariae, parvae, ad 1.2 cm altae, fusco-virides, non nitidusae, ad bases rhizoideis, fuscis densis. *Caules* simplices, erecti, ca. 0.5 cm longi, dense foliosi. *Folia* sicca e apicibus et marginibus incurvata, humida erecto-patentia vel leviter curva, inferiora minora, superiora majora, oblongo-spathulata vel e basibus leviter angustis oblonga, apicibus manifeste rotundatis, interdum retusis, truncatis, mucronatis vel rare acuminatis, ca. 2.3–6.5 mm longa, rare ad 8.5 mm, ca. 0.75–1.25 mm lata, paginis undulatis, marginibus fere integris, laminis usque 2-cellulato-crassis, sed ad bases 1-cellulato-crassis, nervis simplicibus, distinctis, infuscatis, prope apice vel ad apices evanescentibus, vel longe excurrentibus, postice valde convexis. *Cellulae* rotundato-hexagonae, in sectione transversali humille mamillatae, chlorophyllose, ca. 11.3  $\mu$  in diam., ad bases rectangulares, ca. 11.3–14.1  $\mu$  latae, ca. 56.4–98.7  $\mu$  longae, laxae et hyalinae.

Dioicum (?). *Folia perichaetii* intima minuta, tenella et hyalina, laxe areolata, ovato-lanceolata, apice inciso, superne brevissimo-ciliata, ca. 1 cm longa, nervo excurrenti. *Gynoecia* terminalies, archegonis ca. 14, 0.6 mm longis, 37  $\mu$  latis, sine antheridis, paraphysisibus densis et in juventute moniliformibus vel in maturitate filiformibus. *Seta* brevissima, ca. 0.2 mm longa. *Theca* immersa ovata, asymmetrica, ca. 4 mm longa, 1.8 mm lata, versus orificium angustatum, ca. 0.84 mm in diam. *Endostomium* pallidum, membranaceum, carinato-plicatum, minute papillosum, ad 0.66 mm altum. *Sporae* sphaericae, ca. 10.7–17.5  $\mu$  in diam., luteo-virides, papillis densis et minutis. Caetera ignota.

*Plants* gregarious, small, to 1.2 cm high, dark-brownish-green, not glossy, with dark-brownish rhizoids at bases. *Stems* simple, erect, about 0.5 cm long,

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FIGURES 1–34. *Diphyscium rotundatifolium*.—1–13. Leaves,  $\times 12.5$ .—14–15. Inner perichaetial leaves,  $\times 12.5$ .—16–18. Apices of inner perichaetial leaves,  $\times 63$ .—19–22. Leaf apices,  $\times 32$ .—23. Leaf in cross section,  $\times 87$ .—24–25. Leaves in cross sections,  $\times 710$ .—26.